

USERV - Library Service Utility (Vse Only)

The Complete online utility USERV enables you to display library directories and members, labels, and VTOCs.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview
 - Command Format
 - Using USERV
 - Commands
-

Overview

Specifically, USERV allows you to:

- List the directory of a library that is managed by the VSE Librarian (either in VSAM space or of SD format);
- Display a module contained in a library managed by the VSE Librarian that is of standard type (i.e., Phase, Obj, Dump, Proc, Source);
- Display the two-character library identification codes and the associated VSE file names defined by the UEDTB1 module;
- List the VTOC of a specified disk CUU;
- jList the free space on a specified disk CUU;
- List the partition, temporary, and standard labels defined on the VSE label cylinder.

Note:

There is a user-written exit routine (UUSVX1) provided that enables an installation to restrict usage of certain functions of USERV.

Command Format

USERV is a fully conversational program. This means that you can select the various functions available either when you invoke USERV, or any time thereafter:

- By displaying the USERV command function menu, or:
- By entering a command function at the time of invocation

The basic command format is:

*USERV

This displays the USERV menu, which summarizes the commands recognized by USERV. It is shown in the following figure.

10:38:28	TID	9	COMTEST2	User ID COK	02/12/02
-- Data Set Maintenance --					USRV
Function	ID	PFK	Operands		
-----	---	---	-----		
List Library Members	L	1	LIB or DSN , SUBLIB, and VOLUME		
Display Library Members	D	2	LIB, MEM, MTYPE or DSN, SUB, MEM, MTYPE, VOL		
Print Library Member	P	3	LIB or DSN, SUB, MEM(, VOL)(, DEST)(, CC)(, A)		
Vtoc	V	4	VOLUME		
Space	S	5	VOLUME		
File ID's (LIB ID's)	F	6			
Help Functions	H	7			
Keyword Display	K	8			
Label Area Display	B	9	Type and Partition/Class (unless STD)		
Select Function:		or PFK	and Operands:		
LIBrary:			SUBLIBrary:		
DSN					
MEMBER name:			Member TYPE:		
VOLUME:			Enter Volume Serial Number		
Partition/Class:			Enter Partition ID or Class		
Type:			Enter STD, PARSTD, TEMP or CLASS		
Destination :			Enter Print Destination		
CC and/or Attach :			Enter 'CC', 'A' OR 'CC,A'		

These menus display the USERV functions available for selection, together with important keywords and their defaults. You can invoke a function either by entering a single character or pressing a PF Key.

The valid USERV commands are summarized in the following table. The shortest possible abbreviations are indicated by underlining.

Command	Description
<u>D</u> ISPLAY	Displays a specific module, book, or procedure of a library.
<u>F</u> ILES	Lists the two-character library identification codes and their respective assignments as defined by module UEDTB1.
<u>H</u> ELP	Displays the USERV menu.
<u>K</u> EYWORDS	Displays the keywords and their current values.
<u>L</u> ABEL	Lists the temporary, partition standard, and standard labels on the VSE label cylinder.
<u>L</u> IST	Lists the directory of a specified library.
<u>P</u> RINT	Printout spools the statements in a module, book, or procedure of a library.
<u>S</u> PACE	Lists the free space of a specified CUU.
<u>V</u> TOC	Lists the volume table of contents of a specified CUU.

You can also enter a command when you invoke USERV using a direct call and so bypass the USERV Menu.

The direct command format is:

```
*USERV [command positional-argument,keyword]
```

where:

command	Specifies a USERV command.
positional-argument	Specifies one or more USERV positional arguments.
keyword	Specifies one or more USERV keyword arguments.

This feature allows you to enter a series of commands that use common keyword values, thus eliminating your needing to reinitialize keywords as you enter each command.

The details of using the keyword parameters are given in the remaining text of this chapter.

Using USERV

The functional considerations that must be taken into account when entering commands, positional arguments, and keywords are discussed in the following text.

Entering Commands

Since USERV is fully conversational, you can enter commands at any time while in conversation with USERV. Once you have entered a command, that command is in effect until you enter another command. You can enter additional argument(s), either positional or keyword, at any time, and the current command will be executed reflecting the changes imposed by entry of the new argument(s).

For example, you could use the LIST command to list the books in a specific library by entering the library ID as a positional argument with the LIST command. Once you have obtained the display, entering another library name for the FILENAME keyword argument causes the LIST command to be executed for the new library.

Positional Arguments

Positional arguments, if used, must always immediately follow the command function and precede any keyword arguments. You can separate the command and the first positional argument with either a blank or a comma. Note that in all illustrations in the USERV menu and in this chapter, a blank will be used as a separator.

If you enter more than one positional argument, you can separate them with either a comma or a blank. Note that in all illustrations in the USERV menu and in this chapter, a comma is used as a separator.

Entering a positional argument always causes one or more keyword arguments to be initialized. If you enter a command that includes positional arguments, USERV syntax checking processes positional arguments after it processes keyword arguments. Consequently, positional arguments are the final determining factor in the execution of a command function.

Keyword Arguments

You must specify keyword arguments in one of three ways:

- The keyword argument only, with no command;
- As the only argument given with a command;
- After all positional arguments.

Keyword arguments must be separated from commands, positional arguments, and other keyword arguments by a comma or a blank. Note that in all illustrations in this chapter, a comma is used as the separator.

The keywords defined for USERV are summarized in the following table. The shortest possible abbreviations are indicated by underlining.

Keyword	Description
<u>DESTCODE</u>	Specifies the destination routing code or TID to be used for all USERV PRINT commands.
<u>DSNAME</u>	Specifies the file name of the library to be accessed. (VSE file ID up to 44 characters).
<u>FORMAT</u>	Specifies a character, hexadecimal, or interpreted dump format for the DISPLAY and PRINT commands.
<u>LIBRARY</u>	Specifies a two-character library identification code.
<u>MEMBER</u>	Specifies the member (module, book, or procedure) name to be used when the library is accessed.
<u>MTYPE</u>	Specifies the member-type (i.e., Phase, Obj, Proc, Dump, etc.) to be used when the library is accessed.
<u>PART</u>	Specifies the partition (BG, F1 through FB) desired when either the temporary, partition or class standard labels are displayed.
<u>RECORD</u>	Specifies the desired position in the displayed library.
<u>SUBLIB</u>	Specifies the sublibrary name to be used in conjunction with the LIST or DISPLAY command.
<u>TYPE</u>	Specifies the type of VSE labels to be displayed.
<u>UNIT</u>	Specifies the CUU of the disk volume to be used for the VTOC and SPACE commands.
<u>USERDATA</u>	Specifies whether or not the optional user data or stow data is to be displayed after execution of the LIST command. Also indicates the format of the resulting display.
<u>VOLSER</u>	Specifies the VOLSER to be used by the VTOC and space functions of USERV.

Note that you can access a display of the current status of the keyword parameters by using the KEYWORDS command. For additional information, and for an example of the KEYWORDS command display, see the section **KEYWORDS Command** later in this chapter.

Special considerations must be made when using keywords. Among them are the following:

1. USERV command processing always occurs in the following sequence:
 - Initializes keyword arguments;
 - Reinitializes the keyword arguments based upon the positional arguments given;
 - Executes the command.
2. Once you have successfully or unsuccessfully executed a command, you can use the KEYWORDS command to display all initialized keyword arguments and their current values.
3. To initialize any keyword, simply enter the keyword with no associated command function or positional argument. The last-executed command is then re-executed using the new arguments entered as execution time arguments.

Once you have initialized a keyword, you can enter commands that use data from that keyword without needing to specify that keyword again; the initialized value will be used when you execute the command.

4. Initialized keyword values will remain in effect from command to command as long as:
 - USERV remains conversational and is not terminated, and:
 - Entry of a command function does not alter one of the keyword values.

Note:

If you also give positional arguments, command entry may force an initialized keyword to be reinitialized.

If you enter more than one keyword in a single command, they are processed from left to right. Consequently, if two or more keywords conflict in that they force initialization of a common keyword argument, the *last keyword entered* determines the initialized value that will be in effect (unless it is overridden by a positional argument).

Keyword initialization considerations are described in detail in the following table:

DESTCODE=destcode	Specifies the destination routing code or TID to be used for all USERV PRINT commands.
	Default: The screen-to-hardcopy terminal defined for the terminal in use in the TIBTAB module, if any.
DSNAME=filename	Specifies the VSE file name to be used when processing all commands for which a 44-character file name is not supplied.
	Note: Entry of this keyword argument or entry of a unique file name causes the LIBRARY keyword to be initialized to blanks.

<p>FORMAT=format</p>	<p>Specifies the dump format for the DISPLAY and PRINT commands. Valid dump formats are:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="451 247 1166 394"> <tr> <td>CHAR</td> <td>Character</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEX</td> <td>Hexadecimal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INT</td> <td>Interpreted</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note that for both the HEX and INT format options, one of three line formats are selected depending on line size. The formats have been designed around the standard line sizes of 40, 80, or 132 characters. The selection algorithm, however, uses the minimum line sizes needed for each format, as shown in the following table:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="451 646 925 1045"> <thead> <tr> <th>Format</th> <th>Mm. Charts/Line</th> <th>Bytes/LIne Shown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">F=HEX</td> <td>125</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>77</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">F=INT</td> <td>112</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>59</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: If less than 33 or 40 characters per line are available, the respective option cannot be performed and the keyword value is reset to CHAR.</p>	CHAR	Character	HEX	Hexadecimal	INT	Interpreted	Format	Mm. Charts/Line	Bytes/LIne Shown	F=HEX	125	48	77	32	40	8	F=INT	112	32	59	16	33	8
CHAR	Character																							
HEX	Hexadecimal																							
INT	Interpreted																							
Format	Mm. Charts/Line	Bytes/LIne Shown																						
F=HEX	125	48																						
	77	32																						
	40	8																						
F=INT	112	32																						
	59	16																						
	33	8																						
<p>LIBRARY=libcode</p>	<p>Specifies the two-character library code to be used when all commands for which a library code has not been entered are processed.</p>																							
<p>MEMBER=member</p>	<p>Specifies the member name to be used when commands for which no member name is entered are processed.</p> <p>member must be an eight-character module name.</p> <p>Note that in order to facilitate initialization of the appropriate keywords, member can also be specified with filename or libcode in the following formats:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="451 1623 820 1717"> <tr> <td>a.</td> <td>filename(member)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b.</td> <td>libcode(member)</td> </tr> </table> <p>A sublibrary name and member-type may also be necessary.</p>	a.	filename(member)	b.	libcode(member)																			
a.	filename(member)																							
b.	libcode(member)																							

MTYPE=type	Specifies the type of the member to be selected. Note that type can be from one to eight characters.
PART=partition	Specifies the partition ID desired (BG, F1 through FB) when TEMP (User), PARSTD (Partition Standard) or CLASS (Class Standard) labels are displayed. This keyword is associated with the LABEL command.

RECORD=position	<p>Is used to position the display of a book or procedure, but not the relocatable or core image library module/phases.</p> <hr/> <p>Note that position can be specified as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n Positions to the nth record of the module/book/procedure. +n Positions forward by n records. -n Positions backward by n records. ++ Positions to the last record of the module/book/procedure. -- Positions to the first record of the module/book/procedure. * Redisplays the current record from the beginning. <hr/> <p>The number of the current record is displayed in the heading of the DISPLAY display and/or in the KEYWORDS display. Note that if the request causes the record number to go below 1 or above 9999999, these values are substituted respectively. In addition, the substitution takes place as soon as the discovery is made that the requested record number is larger than the number of records in the book or procedure.</p> <hr/> <p>The positioning function may be accomplished in one of three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. By including the RECORD keyword in the command string. Example: Note://If a member other than the currently open one is accessed, the RECORD value is reset to 1 unless it is specified in the same command line as the display request (as shown above). b. By entering the RECORD keyword values without the preceding keyword, if no operation or positional operand is to be entered. Examples: +10 -10 ++ -- * c. By using PF keys to enter positioning requests. (See the section PF Key Assignments later in this chapter for a description of the functions assigned to the PF keys by the USERV utility.)
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SUBLIB=name	Specifies the name of the sublibrary to be used in conjunction with the LIST or DISPLAY commands.
	Note that name can be from one to eight characters.
TYPE=type	Specifies the type of VSE labels that are to be displayed. This keyword is associated with the LABEL command.
	STD Standard label track
	TEMP User label track
	PARSTD Partition Standard track
	CLASS Class Standard track
UNIT=cuu	Specifies the CUU of the disk volume to be used for the VTOC and SPACE commands.
USERDATA=indicator	Default: USERDATA=NO
	Specifies whether or not user stow information is to be displayed when directory information is requested.
	Note that the value specified can be either YES or NO.
	USERDATA=YES indicates that directory information is included in the display. If no directory information is present, only member names are displayed.
	USERDATA=NO indicates that directory information is not displayed.
VOLSER=vvvvvv	Specifies the VOLSER to be used for the VTOC and SPACE functions of USERV.

Paging Requests

If you have requested a large amount of information to be output from a hard copy terminal, and you want to cause the output to be interrupted, use an Attention Interrupt. At this point, to cause one more line of output to be generated, simply press ENTER, and you will be prompted to enter a new command.

Note:

If you are using a 3270-type terminal or compatible device, to continue the display of output that cannot be contained in one display, press ENTER.

PF Key Assignments

The PF1 through PF8 keys have been assigned scrolling functions that enable you to adjust the current display. When you press one of these keys, the equivalent operand is displayed on the command line, and the function is performed. Note that you can also position within a module/book/procedure by using the RECORD keyword.

In addition to the scrolling functions, other frequently-used functions have been assigned to PF keys 9 through 12. A 40-byte command area is assigned to each of these PF keys so that functions other than those assigned can be zapped in.

The following table lists the functions assigned to the PF keys by the USERV utility.

Key	Equivalen Command	Function
PF1	-20	Scroll one full screen backward, if reccsize < 81 bytes.
PF2	1	Position to the start of the member.
PF3	++	Position to the last line of the member.
PF4	+1	Advance the display one line.
PF5	-1	Move the display backward one line.
PF6	+10	Scroll one-half screen forward.
PF7	-10	Scroll one-half screen backward.
PF8	*	Position back to the beginning of the current record.
PF9	*	Position back to the beginning of the current record.
PF10	-	*UEDIT xx (mmmmmmmmmm)1
PF11	-	*UEDIT xx (mmmmmmmmmm)1
PF12	-	*UEDIT xx (mmmmmmmmmm)1

1 where: xx =library ID and mmmmmmmmmmm=sublibrary.book

Note that UEDIT requests are ignored unless you specify both library ID and member.

Commands

The USERV commands are discussed in the remainder of this chapter.

DISPLAY Command

The DISPLAY command allows you to obtain a listing of a module of any standard type that is contained in a library.

The command format is:

DISPLAY [**member**]

where *member* can be in one of the following formats:

(.member,type)	Specifies the one- to eight-character member name to be used in conjunction with the one- to eight-character member type to be displayed. Note: With this format, the SUBLIB and either the LIBRARY or DSNNAME keywords must be initialized.
(sublib.member,type)	Specifies the one- to eight-character sublibrary name and the one- to eight-character member name to be used in conjunction with the one- to eight-character member type to be displayed. Note: With this format, either the LIBRARY or DSNNAME keyword must be initialized.
library (sublib.member,type)	Specifies either a fully qualified library name or a two-character library code defined in UEDTB1 or in UUTIL. Here, member is the one- to ten-character member name to be displayed. If member is omitted, the enclosing parentheses can also be included, or the member format is assumed.

Note that in each of the formats described, if you omit *member*, the keyword argument MEMBER determines the member displayed.

The following figure is an example of a USERV display of a core image library member.

```

F=I
SUBLIB=SP2LIB  MEMBER=TLSRESTA  REC=00000001
DSN=VSE.SP.COMPLETE.SEP24.LIB  LIB=CC VOL=  UNIT=00C

0000 47F0F010 E3D3E2D9 C5E2E3C1 F4F4F040 *.00.TLSRESTA440 *
0010 18CF5820 C0B05810 00144800 102E4A00 *.....0.. .. *
0020 105A5000 41285810 0080D200 4128105B *.!& .... .K ...$*
0030 411040C0 1B000A28 4110C0AC 91801002 *.. .. .....J...*
0040 4710C046 0A075800 C0B41814 4B10C0BC *..... .4.....*

0050 BE07C05D 5010C060 4510C064 40000000 *...)&...-.... *
0060 00000000 18010A25 91040038 4710C074 * .....J. ....*
0070 94FB4000 D3004001 22AAD207 40704000 *M. L ...K. . *
0080 D23F4158 40084110 C0BE0A35 44002030 *K... .. ...*
0090 10000001 00061F00 5810C0B8 41F0000F *. . . . .8.0 .*

00A0 0A6B980F 41588200 40700000 00000000 *.,Q...B . *
00B0 00000000 00000000 00000001 00500000 * . & *
00C0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 * *
00D0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 * *
00E0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 * *

```

FILES Command

The FILES command enables you to obtain a listing of the entries in the two-character library code table UEDTB1.

The command format is:

FILES

Any additional arguments entered must be keyword arguments. Entering them will cause only initialization of the appropriate keyword functions; it has no effect on the output of the FILES display.

The resulting display consists of a listing of the various libraries defined by UEDTB1. For each library listed, the two-character library identification code is given, along with the VSE file name and the library type in the following format:

The following figure shows a USERV files display for VSE/SP2.

FILES			
ID	DSNAME	SUBLIB	TYP
CC	- VSE.SP.COMPLETE.SEP15	- SP2LIB	NV
\$\$	- VSE.SP.COMPLETE.SEP15	- SP2LIB	NV
SL	- ??????????????	- SYSLIB	NV
P1	- ??????????????	- BASE	NV
P2	- ??????????????	- PROD	NV

On this screen, "TYP" can be either:

VS	indicating that the library is in VSAM space.
NV	indicating a non-VSAM library.

The "SUBLIB" column contains the default sublibrary name that is used if this argument is omitted.

HELP Command

The HELP command enables you to display a description of each of the functions available from the USERV menu along with a listing of its associated operands.

The command format is:

HELP

You can optionally enter the HELP command as:

?

Entry of either format causes the following screen to appear.

HELP	OP.....	ARGUMENTS.....	MEANING.....
L IST	FILENAME(MEMBER)		LIST LIBRARY MEMBER NAMES
D ISPLAY	FILENAME(MEMBER)		DISPLAY LIBRARY MEMBER
V TOC	VOLSER/UNIT		DISPLAY DISK VOLUME CONTENTS
S PACE	VOLSER/UNIT		SHOW DISK VOLUME AVAILABLE SPACE
LA BEL	TYPE ,PART		DISPLAY DOS/VSE LABEL AREA
P RINT	DESTCODE, 'ATTACH'		HARDCOPY OF CURRENT MEMBER
F ILES			LIST LIBRARY ID DEFINITIONS
H ELP			DISPLAY (THIS) COMMAND SUMMARY
K EYWORDS			DISPLAY KEYWORDS & THEIR CURRENT VALUES

A LIBRARY ID MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR A FILENAME
 ENTER KEYWORD PARAMETERS AFTER COMMANDS OR SEPARATELY
 ENTER 'L ' TO RESTART LIB MEMBER LIST AT BEGINNING
 'ATTACH' WILL SPOOL PRINTOUT ASYNCHRONOUSLY
 PRINTOUT SPOOLING MAY BE ABORTED BY AN ATTENTION INTERRUPT
 FUNCTION KEYS: PF1..8 = PAGING PA2 = UCOPY
 PF10.= SUBMIT .. PF11 AND 12 = UEDIT

Any additional arguments entered with the HELP command must be keyword arguments. If you include keyword arguments with the HELP command, it will cause only the initialization of the appropriate keyword entries, which you can subsequently use by entering a command function with no arguments. To view the new initialized keyword values, use the keyword display (discussed in the following section).

KEYWORDS Command

The KEYWORDS command allows you to obtain a display of the keywords and their current values.

The command format is:

KEYWORDS

The following figure illustrates the format of the keywords display.

KEYWORDS	KEYWORD	PARAMETER	CURRENT VALUES:
L IBRARY	=		
D SNAME	=		
S UBLIB	=	(VSE/SP2 ONLY)	
M EMBER	=		
MT YPE	=	(VSE/SP2 ONLY)	
R ECORD	=	00000001	
F ORMAT	=	CHAR (CHAR, HEX, INT)	
U SERDATA	=	NO	
UN IT	=		
V OLSER	=		
T YPE	=	STD	
P ART	=		
DE STCODE	=	10	

For additional information on the KEYWORDS command, see the section **Using USERV**, earlier in this chapter.

LABEL Command

The LABEL command enables you to display the temporary, partition standard, or standard labels on the VSE label cylinder.

The command format is:

LABEL [type][,partition]

The arguments are defined below:

type	Specifies the type of VSE label desired. The type argument can be one of the following:	
	STD	Standard Label track
	TEMP	User Label track
	PARSTD	Partition Standard label track
	CLASS	Class Standard label track
partition	Specifies the partition desired when temporary or partition standard labels are displayed.	
	Note that partition can be one of the following:	
	Fn	The desired partition number as generated in the VSE supervisor, where n must be a hexadecimal value from 1 to b.
	BG	The background partition or a dynamic class (if type=CLASS) or the identifier of an active dynamic partition

The following figure is an example of a display of the standard labels on a VSE label cylinder.

```

LABEL STD,BG
                SYSRES VOL=DOSRES                UNIT=150
.....+.....1.....+.....2.....+.....3.....+.....4.....+.....5.....+.....6.....+.....7.....+.....8
// DLBL IJSYSRS,'PROD.CORE.IMAGE.LIBRARY.A',99/365,SD
// EXTENT SYSRES,DOSRES,1,0,00001,01139                CCCHH=00001,03729

// DLBL PRDCLB,'PROD.CORE.IMAGE.LIBRARY.B',99/365,SD
// EXTENT ,DOSLIB

// DLBL PRDRLA,'PROD.RELO.LIBRARY.A',99/365,SD
// EXTENT ,DOSLIB

// DLBL PRDRLB,'PROD.RELO.LIBRARY.B',99/365,SD
// EXTENT ,DOSLIB

// DLBL PRDSL A,'PROD.SOURCE.LIBRARY.A',99/365,SD
// EXTENT ,DOSLIB

// DLBL PRDSL B,'PROD.SOURCE.LIBRARY.B',99/365,SD
// EXTENT ,DOSLIB

// DLBL IJQFILE,'POWER.QUEUE.FILE',99/365,DA
// EXTENT SYS001,DOSPWR,1,0,00001,00059                CCCHH=00001,00129

```

LIST Command

The LIST command allows you to obtain a listing of the library directory of a specified library.

The command format is:

LIST [**member**]

member can be in one of the following formats:

library(*)	Specifies the 2-character library code or the 1- to 44-character field as defined for the desired library in UEDTB1 or via UUTIL.
	(*) indicates that a list of all sublibraries that make up that library is to be displayed.
	Note that the parentheses surrounding "*" are required with this format.
library	Specifies the 2-character library code or the 1- to 44-character field as defined for the desired library in UEDTB1 or via UUTIL.
	All members in all sublibraries are to be listed (if no default sublibrary is associated with the specified library); otherwise, specifies that only members of the default sublibrary are to be listed.
library1- (sublib.member,type)	library specifies the 2-character library code or the to 44-character field as defined for the desired library in UEDTB1 or via UUTIL.
	sublib specifies the required one- to eight-character sublibrary name.
	member specifies the optional one- to eight-character member name.
	type (optional) specifies any valid one- to eight-character member type.
	Only the members with names and types having the prefixes member and type, respectively, are to be listed.

If *member* is omitted, the keyword argument MEMBER determines the first member to be displayed.

Note:

In each of the VSE formats described above, the two-character library code can be substituted by a fully qualified library name (file-ID) and a volume name in order for this command to execute.

The following two figures show examples of the USERV LIST command.

```

L 62
DSN=COM.RLSE.IV462.VESA13.LIBRARY          LIB=62 VOL=ESARM3  UNIT=A40
SUBLIB=COM462          1 SUBLIBS
*A      *      *A      *      *A      *      *A      *      *A      *
  ACSDEFLT      CCFBPT      CCTR3270      CMFBPM      CMPRFPFE
  ACSSTART      CCFLAGS      CCUAB      CMFLAGS      CMRSRM
  ACSTAB      CCGLOBS      CCUIT      CMGROUP      CMSACB
  ACSTABLE      CCGRP      CCUPCB      CMIREG      CMSEC
  ACSTAB46      CCLIB      CM$CALL      CMIVAL      CMSETOP
  ADABAS      CCLOADP      CM$ERMAC      CMIVALM      CMSPCB
  ADALNK4C      CCMRCB      CM$INNRA      CMLAB      CMSPPM
  CAPLAB      CCOSEQU      CM$WTO      CMLDRVW      CMSRVD
  CAPTUR      CCREGS      CM$WTOR      CMLHEX      CMSVC
  CAPTURE      CCSCA      CMAMODE      CMLIB      CMTIB
  CCAC      CCPSA      CMBTAB      CMMSGCB      CMTITLE
  CCCAPT      CCSTCK      CMCPRNT      CMNAME      CMTRACE
  CCCGLOB      CCTCB      CMDEVS      CMNOTE      CMTRACE1
  CCCGSET      CCTHCB      CMDROP      CMOSIM      CMTRACE2
  CCCOMREG      CCTHTAB      CMEDCB      CMOSTYPE      CMTST
  CCCOMSEC      CCTIB      CMEDDEFT      CMPAR      CMTYPE
  CCCSCB      CCTIOT      CMEDLDIR      CMPDSD      CMULST
  CCCSMF      CCTOP      CMEDTB1      CMPPGMT      CMUPFK
  CCDLM      CCTRACE      CMENTRY      CMPRF      CMUSE
  CCEDGBL      CCTR2741      CMEXIT      CMPRFALL      CMUSTK

```

```

U=Y
DSN=COM.RLSE.IV462.VESA13.LIBRARY          LIB=62 VOL=ESARM3  UNIT=A40
SUBLIB=COM462          1 SUBLIBS
NAME      TYP      CREATED      UPDATED      BLOCKS      RECORDS/BYTES  A-MOD  R-MOD
ACSDEFLT  A      95-09-27      95-09-27      6      132      R
ACSSTART  A      95-09-05      - -      1      18      R
ACSTAB    A      95-09-05      - -      1      13      R
ACSTABLE  A      95-09-05      - -      5      103     R
ACSTAB46  A      95-09-27      - -      1      25      R
ADABAS    A      95-09-05      - -      1      5       R
ADALNK4C  A      95-09-05      - -      15     349     R
CAPLAB    A      95-09-05      - -      2      45      R
CAPTUR    A      95-09-05      - -      1      10      R
CAPTURE   A      95-09-05      - -      3      55      R
CCAC      A      95-09-05      - -      17     283     R
CCCAPT    A      95-09-05      - -      6      103     R
CCCGLOB   A      95-09-05      - -      4      81      R
CCCGSET   A      95-09-05      - -      3      64      R
CCCOMREG  A      95-09-05      - -      1      12      R
CCCOMSEC  A      95-09-05      - -      16     388     R
CCCSCB    A      95-09-05      - -      1      20      R
CCCSMF    A      95-09-05      - -      8      149     R
CCDLM     A      95-09-05      - -      1      15      R
CCEDGBL   A      95-09-05      - -      1      14      R

```

The following are examples of use of the LIST command:

1. *USERV L P2(*)

Display all sublibraries in the VSE.PRD2 library.

2. *USERV L VSE.COM.LIBRARY(,A)/SP2RES

Display all type A members in the default sublibrary in the Com-plete distribution library.

PRINT Command

The PRINT command enables you to obtain a hard copy listing of a member in a library.

The command format is:

PRINT [**destcode**][**ATTACH**][**CC**]

The optional arguments are defined below:

destcode	<p>Specifies either a Terminal Identification number (TID) or a message switching destination code that identifies the terminal(s) to which a hard copy listing will be queued.</p> <p>Note: destcode must always be the first positional operand.</p> <p>Default: The value determined by the keyword function DESTCODE will determine the printout spool destination. The default for the keyword argument DESTCODE is the screen-to-hardcopy device of the terminal in use, if any. If SCHC=0 (i.e., no default hard copy is assigned), the calling terminal is assumed as default.</p>
ATTACH	<p>Specifies that asynchronous spooling of long printouts is allowed. The program attached is an identical copy of USERV with the name taken from TMGETNAM.</p>
CC	<p>Specifies that usage of ASA carriage control characters in position one of data records is allowed. Note that no headings are provided by USERV.</p> <p>Note: If CC is specified, the destcode parameter must also be indicated.</p>

The printout spool listing is printed with 54 lines of data to a page. The top of each page contains summary information generated by USERV identifying that the listing was generated by USERV. Included in this heading is the user ID, the originating TID, the library name, and other applicable information.

Wherever permitted by the terminal access methods, you can use an attention interrupt to abort print requests. On spooled printouts, a message is added to indicate this condition. If you interrupt output by using the BREAK key or equivalent on hard copy terminals, the following message is displayed and new input will be accepted:

USV0000 - ENTER USERV COMMAND

SPACE Command

The SPACE command enables you to obtain a display of all free space on the specified disk.

The command format is:

SPACE [unit|VOLSER]

where *unit* is the three-character hexadecimal CUU address of the disk device for which a summary of the free space is to be displayed. Note that when VOLSER is the volume serial number of the disk device for which a summary of the free space is to be displayed, VOLSER must be a four- to six-character value.

The following two figures illustrate a typical display generated by the SPACE command.

```

S COMTST
VTOC ADDRESS 000-01 000-04          VOL=COMTST      UNIT=14E
.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
AVAILABLE SPACE          ACTUAL          RELATIVE
                        000-05 000-14      000005,000010
                        019-00 023-29      000570,000150
                        075-00 084-29      002250,000300
                        094-20 096-29      002840,000070
                        097-20 098-19      002930,000030
                        112-00 199-29      003360,002640
                        201-00 554-29      006030,010620
END OF VTOC 002830 OF 016650 TRACKS USED, 013820 FREE
***** USV0400 - END OF DATA *****

```

```

S FBA001
VTOC ADDRESS 000002 000017          VOL=FBA001      UNIT=170
.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
AVAILABLE SPACE          ACTUAL          RELATIVE
                        000018 000351      000018,000334
                        046113 046463      046113,000351
                        048864 061599      048864,012736
                        149600 153899      149600,004300
END OF VTOC 136178 OF 153899 BLOCKS USED, 017721 FREE
***** USV0400 - END OF DATA *****

```

VTOC Command

The VTOC command enables you to obtain a display of the volume table of contents of a specified disk.

The command format is:

VTOC [unit|VOLSER]

where *unit* is the three-character hexadecimal CUU address of the disk device for which a summary of the volume table of contents is to be displayed. Note that when VOLSER is the volume serial number of the disk device for which a summary of the volume table of contents is to be displayed, VOLSER must be a four- to six-character value.

The following two figures illustrate a typical display generated by the VTOC command.

```

VTOC COMTST
VTOC ADDRESS 000-01 000-04          VOL=COMTST          UNIT=14E
.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
FILE ID                                TYPE      ACTUAL      RELATIVE      DATE
COMPLETE.PROCS                        SD PD 001-00 003-29 00030,00090 84202
TOTAL.CL                               UN PD 064-00 066-29 01920,00090 87322
COM.V440.AUG.MSGLIB                   SD PD 085-00 088-29 02550,00120 87217
COMINSTL.PUNCH                        *SD PD 000-15 000-29 00015,00015 84201
TOTAL.RL                               UN PD 067-00 069-29 02010,00090 87322
CERT.COMV44.PCL                       UN PD 004-00 018-29 00120,00450 87267
COM.V440.AUG.ROLL1                   *SD PD 089-00 091-29 02670,00090 87217
CERT.COMV44.PRL                       UN PD 024-00 063-29 00720,01200 87267
BG.WORK.PUNCH2                       *SD PD 097-00 097-19 02910,00020 87288
REP.WORK1                             *SD PD 111-10 111-29 03340,00020 87266
TEMP1                                 *SD PD 092-00 092-19 02760,00020 87314
TEMP2                                 *SD PD 092-20 093-09 02780,00020 87314
TEMP3                                 *SD PD 093-10 093-29 02800,00020 87314
TEMP4                                 *SD PD 094-00 094-19 02820,00020 87314
TEST.SOURCE                           *SD PD 200-00 200-29 06000,00030 87320
TOTAL.SL                               UN PD 070-00 074-29 02100,00150 87322
NETWORK.V10.RELO                      SD PD 098-20 104-29 02960,00190 85128
NETWORK.V10.CORE                      SD PD 105-00 111-09 03150,00190 85128
END OF VTOC 002830 OF 016650 TRACKS USED, 013820 FREE
    
```

Note that an asterisk under the "TYPE" column in this figure indicates that the file has expired.

```

VTOC COMTST
VTOC ADDRESS 000-01 000-04          VOL=COMTST          UNIT=14E
.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
FILE ID                                TYPE      ACTUAL      RELATIVE      DATE
COM.V440.ROLL1                        SD PD 114400-118271 114400,003872 87219
COM.V44.SEP23.PRL                     UN PD 014432-046111 014432,031680 87314
COM.V44.SEP23.PCL                     UN PD 000352-014431 000352,014080 87314
COM.V44.SEP23.PSL                     UN PD 061600-069343 061600,007744 87314
COM.V440.PGMLIB                       SD PD 069344-083423 069344,014080 87219
COM.V44.SEP.SD                        SD PD 088352-114399 088352,026048 87265
COM.V440.MSGLIB                       SD PD 083424-088351 083424,004928 87219
COMPLETE.JCLINCAT                     *SD PD 118272-121791 118272,003520 87219
GDDM.R14.PCL                          SD PD 121792-132351 121792,010560 87224
GDDM.R14.PRL                          SD PD 132352-142559 132352,010208 87224
GDDM.R14.PSL                          SD PD 142560-149599 142560,007040 87224
TEMP.WORK.DELETE.ANYTIME              *SD PD 046112-046112 046112,000001 87224
REP.WORK1                              *SD PD 046464-047663 046464,001200 87275
REP.WORK2                              *SD PD 047664-048863 047664,001200 87275
END OF VTOC 136178 OF 153899 BLOCKS USED, 017721 FREE
***** USV0400 - END OF DATA *****
    
```

The information displayed for each file is described in the following text.

VOL	Specifies the six-character volume name of the displayed volume.
UNIT	Specifies the CUU of the displayed volume.
FILE ID	Specifies the file identification name.
TYPE	Specifies the two-character file organization type followed by the two-character extent type.
	File organization types are:
	DA Direct Access
	IS ISAM
	LB VSE Library
	SD Sequential Disk
	VS VSAM
	UN Unknown or unidentified
	Extent types are:
	NX Cylinder Index or Master Index (ISAM)
OV Overflow Area (ISAM)	
PD Prime Data	
SC Split Cylinder (SEQ.)	
U Unknown	
ACTUAL	Specifies the starting and ending cylinder-head or PBN on which the file resides.
RELATIVE	Specifies the starting and ending track/block of the space on which the file resides.
DATE	Specifies the date the file was created.